SUNDAY, JULY 31, 1881.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 30, 1881, was:

Total for the week ...

President Garrield's physicians spoke more hopefully of their patient's condition yesterday than they had since the shot was fired, four weeks ago. They represented that he was gaining strength, was taking more nourishment, and was more cheerful. Their evening bulletin, however, indicated that his fever was a trifle higher than on the previous night.

## A Conspiracy Against an Honest Man.

MIDHAT Pasha is, in our opinion, not only one of the ablest statesmen that have served the Turkish Government in modern times, but he is also a man of integrity and of honor, singular in that country.

We surrender a large portion of our columns this morning to an interesting report of the trial to which he, with some other eminent and wealthy Turks, has just been subjected on the charge of having murdered the late Sultan ABDUL AZIZ.

The accusation was a conspiracy, and the result of the pretended trial was predetermined by the present heads of the Government, the Sultan and the Grand Vizler. Its purpose was to destroy men whom they feared and to plunder men whose wealth was desired. A more horrible perversion of the forms of justice was never witnessed in any country, and we commend our report of it to the judgment of our readers.

# Competitive Examinations All Round.

Why not have a competitive examination of candidates for the United States Senate as well as of candidates for other offices? What sort of an examination would LAP-HAM and MILLER have passed ?

According to the astute and independent Col. George Bliss, Mr. Lapham might have shown himself an expert in tasting lemonade; while we judge Mr. MILLER would have shone on the subject of pulp, like the phosphorescent light of rotten wood.

What was said in favor of these candidates by their warm supporters was that if elected they would stick, and not resign. The qualities desired in Senators, it would seem, were those to be found in court plaster; and that was really so: two court plasters were wanted, who would stick to the court and solicit patronage for New York Republicans.

#### Seeing More Clearly.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, through his own misstep and the unsparing devices of Mr. BLAINE, has at last been overthrown, and his fall has been heavy; so heavy, in fact, that he has been awakened from what was apparently a long sleep, and his indignation at what he sees, now that the struggle is over, comes out as from a man enraged and stung by his defeat. He could not permit his followers, who stood by him to the end, to strike their flag with honor without an acknowledgment of their fortitude; and in his letter thanking them, he bitterly ascribes their discomfiture to "forbidden and athorrent forces and agencies which never before

had sway in the Republican party." The forces and agencies Mr. CONKLING refers to were abhorrent and forbidden indeed, at least forbidden by the ordinary bribery by offices are hateful things, and disgust and shame of any upright mind. But this same corruption, with the added Iniquity of public robbery by high officials, had been growing and flourishing for the last twelve years under GRANT and HAYES, and all this time under the clear eye of Mr. CONKLING, without a single public remonstrance from him. It is not until the power of this corruption is turned against himself, and with destructive effect, that he rises up and says with indignation, so that all people may hear him, that it is for-

Just here is Mr. Conkling's weakness His hands were never soiled or calloused with illicit money, and the nature of such a man must naturally have revolted at the villainy of public robbers like Robeson, SHEPHERD, and BARCOCK; but he remained silent through it all. Then, when Mr. TILDEN was elected, his first impulse was to resist the attempt to defeat his inauguration, and that impulse lacked little of being carried out; but no other Republican leader was ready to go with him except Senator Jones of Nevada (to his honor let the fact be known!) in a movement to stiffe the fraud; and so Mr. CONKLING stood by his party like a coward, instead of standing by his country like a patriot. Again, in the last Presidential campaign it was with difficulty he could be brought to support the candidate whom the Republicans had his party, and to his labors more than to

bidden and abhorrent.

owe their present possession of power. But now Mr. Conkling has waked up. He has been struck with the same weapons which he has heretofore seen overwhelm his enemies, and the smart makes him cry out in derunciation of the deed. His remonstrance, so far as his future career is conperned, comes very late. In the end, those who are now opposed to him must go down before him; but at the close of that fight, instead of finding a great popular following at his back, which, if he had had the courage of his convictions, would have been irresistible, he will find that his title to such a

command is anything but clear. Still, his declaration is a most hopeful sign. Mr. CONELING is not the first eminent Republican who became conscious of the corruption in his own party and longed to denounce it, but who shrank from doing what might be regarded as treachery to the party. But now that he has shaken off the bonds which joined him to men whom he despised but had not the energy to resist. we may look to see the scales drop from the eyes of many other men who have worn them resolutely and persistently for these many years.

# Penn's Body.

The proposal to bring the ashes of WIL-LIAM PENN from England, and deposit them within the limits of the great Commonwealth which he founded, was a very natural one; and it is a pity that it cannot be done. There are those who consider PENN the greatest man that ever set foot on this continent. The work which PENN did in England doubtiess appeared to him at the time far more important than that which he did on this side. Even had he been able to foresee the future magnitude of the State whose foundations he was laying in the wilderness of America. it would yet have been in his eyes but a

perfect religious toleration for all men of all sects for which he contended there. For this he wrote, spoke, and suffered in body and estate; and the most casual study of his life and remains will show that he wrote and spoke with learning and ability, and that he suffered with the plous fortitude

of a true martyr. If he mingled much in a corrupt court, and took an important part in various great affairs, he used his influence always to relieve those in distress, to help forward the sacred cause of religious liberty for the professors of all opinions, and to save the King from some foolish and from some brutal errors, while his own character remained absolutely stainless. But his noblost work was that which he did in the province of Pennsylvania, where as statesman and lawgiver he put into the framework of the freest State then on the earth the advanced doctrines which he preached to others. The possession of power never for a moment blinded his clear judgment, and no temptation ever turned him aside from his original purpose of granting to all men the same liberty of conscience which

he claimed for himself. The State, founded in Christian peace, grew and flourished in that peace. Its compacts with all its neighbors, civilized and savage, were sacredly kept; and the "blood of war." which flowed freely in every other part of the continent, was never shed within its borders while the PENNS controlled its councils. The history of Pennsylvania for about one hundred years is the noblest practical triumph of Christianity that we know anything about. That great Commonwealth is PENN's monument, and his mortal remains should not be separated from it.

# A Reviser on the Revised Testament.

Dr. STEWART PEROWNE, the Dean of Peterborough, and himself one of the revisers of the New Testament, has recently published a criticism on the work of his fellow scholars. His comments are interesting and important, chiefly from the light they throw on the motives and principles which have governed the revisers in the choice of a text and in their selection of English equivalents for Greek words. The Dean's objections to some of the

changes made in the Greek text by the revisers supply the strongest proof that the majority of his colleagues were guided by the most trustworthy conceptions of textual criticism. "Is it not certain," says Dr. PEROWNE, referring to the passage Romans viii., 38, "that the received order, 'Angels, nor principalities, nor powers,' is right, in spite of the consensus of critical authorities to the contrary?" To us it seems indubitable that a scholar who would insert or retain a word in a Greek text, against the concurrent voices of the most authoritative manuscripts, is not qualified to discharge the duties of textual selection. Again, in Romans v., 1, the Dean takes exception to the change of text whereby we read "Let us have peace with Gop," in-stead of "We have peace," He acknowledges that the subjunctive has the support of the majority of the uncial manuscripts and ancient versions, and that it is the reading of Chrysostom and other Greek fathers. But he prefers the indicative because he thinks it "less lame," and because "the whole context is one not of exhortation but of dogmatic assertion." He goes on to propound it as "an obviously right principle, though calling for most cautious application, that no amount of MS, evidence ought ever to force on us a reading which mars the context." It should be manifest that the Dean's principle cannot be accepted for a moment as a rule of textual determicode of morals. Bribery by money and nation. He admits that the application would have to be very cautious, and it is evince a degree of corruption and of debase- | clear that a jury of scholars would seldom ment in a party which may well excite the agree touching the question what amount course, just one intelligible, practicable rule, namely, in all disputed passages to adhere to the best manuscripts, and let the context take care of itself. We hold, for example, that the revisers erred in not inserting the reading "GoD only begotten" in the text of John 1, 18. It is true that Anglican theologians cannot easily bring themselves to the unwelcome avowal that St. John wrote ability to do it better than other people. those words, but they are supported by very

to be a preponderance of test mony." Among the interesting questions connected with the translation, Dr. PEROWNE examines the substitution of "deliver us from the evil one" for "deliver us from evil," in the Lord's Prayer. Three considerations seem to have had weight with the revisers, viz., the prevailing interpretation of the oldest versions, that of the Greek fathers, and the usage of the Greek verb which is commonly followed by the genitive of the person from whom deliverance is sought. Ont-GEN, CHRYSOSTOM, and GREGORY of Nyssa unquestionably give the personal interpretation. Such was the case, too, with the old nominated; but he finally went along with I Italic version and with Jerome's revision. with the translations of Beza and Diopart. these of any other man the Republicans and with the older English versions of WICLIF, TYNDALE, CHANMER, Geneva, and Rheims. What can be said in behalf of the authorized version, "deliver us from evil," has been stated by Canon Cook in a letter to the Bishop of London, and it is understood that the Bishop of Durham is preparing a reply in which we may expect to see set forth the whole of the evidence which controlled the revisers.

many ancient authorities, and, in accordance

with every sound canon of evidence, should

have been admitted into the text. The Dean-

of Peterborough regrets, but for our part we

are well satisfied, that "in other instances the

revisers have not shown equal courage in not

adopting the reading for which there seemed

Another alteration which has been cen sured, but of which Dr. PEROWNE approves, is the substitution of "love" for "charity" in Corinthians 1, 13. The Dean points out, in the first place, that the change is no innovation, all the versions before the läshop's Bible having "love," not 'cinarity." In the second place, the revisers had to settle the important question whether there should be a uniform and consistent rendering of the term agape, unknown to profane Greek literature, but one of the master words of the New Testament. Why should agape be "charity" in one place of St. PAUL and in St. PETER, and love" in another place of St. Pat Land in St. JOHN? Dr. PEROWSE shows further that | dollars, and the number of shares two, whatever objection might he in Bacon's time (when this precise objection was taken) against love, as a word degraded by unworthy associations, applies with still greater force to charity. This last term is too commonly identified with the vulgar notion of almagiving which St. Paul tells us in this very chapter of Corinthians may exist apart from this grace of agope: "If I give all my goods to feed the poor. and have not agape, it profiteth me nothing." Or else the term charity is identifled with that spurious benignity which sacrifices truth itself at its shrine, that miserable sentimentalism which means that a man must not have the courage of his convictions. We concur with Dr. PEROWSE in thinking it far better, if we would express the perfection of human character, to adopt

phrase, "Gop is love," that has been employed in both the authorized and the revised versions, to portray the being and character of Gop.

The Dean of Peterborough is one of those critics who consider that the revisers, in their scrupulous desire to be perfectly true to the Greek, have been too unmindful of the claims of their own language. " They have sometimes," he thinks, been too literal, construing rather than translating; they have inverted the natural order of words in English, in order to follow the Greek, and they have carried the translation of the article and of the tenses beyond its legitimate limits." We have little patience with this kind of criticism, or with the talk about the authorized version being an incomparable English classic. We are taught that every word of the Greek originals of the New Testament documents was directly inspired by GoD, and if this be so we need to see their English equivalents produced with painstaking and punctilious accuracy. In such a case vivacity, idiomatic vigor, and elegance are matters of insignificance; absolute exactitude is the one thing of supreme concern. If, indeed, the doctrine of verbal inspiration be sincerely accepted, how can any Christian parent fall to have his children taught Greek, the language in which, as he believes, the record of our Lord's teachings was dictated by the Divine Spirit?

## Shall He Undertake Mining?

It is usually a good and a safe rule to let well enough alone; to avoid making a change unless the chances are in favor of your improving your condition, and they ought to be very strong chances. This is especially true in the case of a man who must earn his own living; who is dependent on wages. He cannot afford to take risks with all the capital he has, that is, his daily labor. If he is not sure of exchanging the place he is in for one of better promise, he is likely to hazard too much in throwing it up. Though its rewards may seem poor, he certainly is unwise to leave it in order to go forth in search of a more satisfactory situation. The first place you will lose surely, but the second may never be found.

If, however, a good opportunity occurs to improve your fortunes, then, of course, seize it at once; taking care, nevertheless, to avoid making changes which prevent your learning to do any one thing thoroughly well. What we call success in life, material success, generally comes from seeing opportunities when they occur, and forthwith proceeding to take advantage of them. The test of a man is the way in which he uses his opportunities. Usually the best we can do for those we are most anxious to help, is to put them on the road to taking care of themselves; but unfortunately a large part of mankind, the majority, in truth, are not able to travel the road even after they have been guided up to it; even after it has been opened for them. That is why it is so hard to assist many people in the journey of life. The more they are helped the more dependent they become. They are incapable of initiative themselves, and they cannot follow the directions of those who are of clearer insight and greater endurance than they, or they may be too lazy or have too little selfcontrol to make the endeavor and persist in t. Such men must always be in the rear, and they are not unlikely to cherish bitter feelings toward those whose courage and

patience have put them in the advance. And yet, as countries grow older and society becomes more complex, there is a large class who of necessity, under the present social arrangements, must content hemselves with places which offer few prospects of rich reward. Be they never heir living and support those who are dependent on them; and in order to do that they must secure a stable income, no matter if it be small. They cannot afford to tempt fortune. They cannot take risks either with their time or the money it brings them. Their hope of improving their condition lies in the path of the faithful performance of the duty before them, and in increasing their knowledge of the work given them, and their

A fixed occupation is accordingly what most men must seek for, if they expect to get on in the world. They must learn some business, trade, or profession, and stick to Fortunate it will be for them if they select the one for which they have an especial fitness; but if they waste time in hunting for congenial employment, if they are in too great haste to get forward, if they exhaust because it is not the one they wish for, and if disgust for their duties makes them careless in the performance of them, they pursue the course which leads to disappointment and failure.

We are led to utter these more or less obvious truths, truths which experience teaches men of sense generally, by the questions

propounded in the following letter: 'I am a young man 19 years of age, and am employe s a large firm in this city. My work is principally in the office. I would like to change to some outdoor work. o improve my health, and have decided to go West and try my luck in the mining campa.

"I am totally ignorant as to which course to pursue, and therefore ask your kind advice in this matter. I hope will be tavorable. P. S. Where are the best mining districts?

"New York, July 18." If this young man's health really suffers secause of his present employment, that alone furnishes a good reason for making a change. He is young, too, and unmarried, we suppose, and therefore he may be able to take risks, though the next four or five years are very important ones to him, and he ought not to make a mistake. And a mistake we fear he would make if he carried

out his present intention. It is safe to say

that there is almost no chance for him in

mining. He confesses that he is entirely ignorant of the business, and he does not even know where to go to learn it. Now, in mining there are various parts to be performed. First, you must get your mine, or make people believe you have got it. Then you must organize a company and issue stock, which you must sell. The customary thing in these days is to make the nominal capital of the mine two, three, four, or five million three, four, or five hundred thousand. Then as many as possible of the shares are sold, the buyers paying, perhaps, a quarter or a half their full price, and making themselves liable to assessments for the remainder. Our young friend, we are sure, is not prepared to go into that part of the business of mining. He cannot be a manager, or promoter, as the term is, and we warn him to let alone the shares which the promoters and the companies they organize put up for sale. The chances are more than ten to one that he will lose his money if he buys

any of them. Then a mine must have a superintendent to oversee its working. A good superintendent gets a large, sometimes a very large, salary. He must, however, be an expert in mining of long experience. The susmall object compared with that large and a word which has been sanctified by the I perintendent's place our roung friend, there- I heralded by uniform defeat, thus far

fore, could not hope to get. There is also the mining engineer, who may assist in finding the mine and determining whether it promises to be of value. He may, besides be employed to give scientific advice as to its working. But to fit himself for the work he must study his profession for several years, and perhaps actually labor in mines. At any rate, he must be familiar with them, and be a proficient in mineralogy, in metallurgy, and, to some extent, in geology. Our friend is not ready to go West

as a mining engineer, beyond a question. Finally come the miners, the men who go down the shaft and dig out or blast out the ore. They must work hard, must have experience at the business, and do daily labor for daily wages. Perhaps our friend would not like such rough work, for very rough it is, and very trying. Nor could he do it at once, even if it suited his tastes. Perhaps, however, if he went to a mining camp he might get in the way of learning how to be a miner. Yet even of that there is some doubt. He could not at first expect to find any employment about a mine except that of an or-

dinary day laborer working for small wages It matters little, therefore, where the mines are. The question is, does he relish the prospect of going into underground work? Perhaps he may think that such a change will not better his condition so far as his health is concerned. Moreover, office boys are not apt to be the sort of material out of which miners can be made.

Mining, therefore, offers few inducements for you, EDWARD. In fact, we do not believe it would suit you at all. In the West, and even in the East, if you watch your opportunities you will be likely to hear of work less confining than that at an office desk. But try to find something to do at which you can stick; some employment in whose pursuit you will be getting special knowledge which will be in request. That is the great thing.

## Christianity Indeed.

We are not surprised to learn that in the National Conference of Charities at Boston last week, the interesting paper read by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell on the right methods of public charity was received with the greatest attention. The duty of each one of us, said that distinguished and most estimable lady, is "to succor and uphold our weaker fellows, and to give of our abundance time, thought,

work, and life to lessen their misery." This is also the essence of Christianity, and no one who accepts the New Testament as the revelation of the Divine Will can deny the obligation which Mrs. LOWELL so broadly affirms. "Sell all that thou hast," said the Saviour, "and give to the poor." "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away." "Give, and it shall be given unto you." "Lend, hoping for nothing again." "It is more blessed to give than to receive," "Depart from me ye accursed into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels: for I was an hungered and ye gave me no meat; thirsty and ye gave me no drink; I was a stranger and ye took me not in; naked and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison and ye visited me not.' Can this sublime duty be more plainly, more comprehensively, or more imperatively set forth than in these utterances?

It is evident, however, that if charity be a duty, as Mrs. Lowell says and as Chris tians profess to believe, the objects of it have a positive right to its benefits. It is a debt due them, and a most sacred debt. It is not for the Christian to say that he will give to the poor and miserable according to his own caprice. The essential idea of duty is something which must so willing to work, they cannot safely get | be done, whether it is agreeable or out of the rut in which circumstances have not; and if the Christian must give, placed them. First of all, they must earn | whether he wishes to do so or not, then those to whom he thus owes assistance, may de mand it of him as their right; and they need not thank him for it, except as they should feel and express that charity toward him

which it is his duty to manifest toward them. How different would be the world if this doctrine were fully recognized and practised! How different would be Christendom if the inculcations of its Author were the rule of life among His professed followers! How different would be the churches if practical charity were a law! "Sell all thou hast and give to the poor." "Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away." "Lend, hoping t, unless the way to a change is very clear. | for nothing again." "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

How entirely this beautiful and affecting principle is rejected among pretended Christians is strikingly evident from their treatment of the Communists. Communism themselves in fretting over their condition | simply proposes to incorporate into society. as its fundamental law, this sacred principle of duty and of right; but let any believer in it propound the doctrine in earnest in any of our churches, and he would be either jeered at as a lunatic or stoned to death as an incendiary.

> Taking the Oath-A Hollow Mockery. WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON has taken the oath of office as Collector of the Port of New York.

But what does that amount to? Had he not taken an oath to support the Constitution of New York when, for weeks, he openly evaded if he did not violate the provision which vacates the seat of a member of the Legislature who has accepted a Federal appointment?

An oath-a solemn mockery !

Dr. Caldenov, Peru's new President, may not accomplish much, but he may reasonably hope to be of more service to Peru than his predecessors, Pardo, Prado, and Pierola.

The dynamite torpedo has just appeared in a new function, having been employed in blowing up a liquor saloon in Indiana by some people who were enraged at the saloon keeper for selling liquor to their children. It is to be hoped that this device is not coming into fashion, taking the place now occupied in modern civilization by the revolver.

Not discouraged by the results of the trials at Chicago and Philadelphia, the owner and the manager of Maud S, will give her a third chance, on Thursday, at Buffale, to beat her best record. There must be a lowest point even for Mand S. : but Mr. VANDERBILT is evidently of opinion that 2:10% is not that lowest point. The Campbells are certainly coming on,

in the matrimonial market, if it be true, as the London correspondent of the Manchester Exammer has it, that the Duke of ABGYLL is to marry the widow of the late Hon. Accoustus Anson. The marriage bells ring often in that family.

Such a hunt as was never seen in the Big Woods is now promised in the chase after the WILLIAMS brothers; for eight Indians, with a pack of thirty bloodhounds, employed on the frontier by the United States Government, have arrived to take part in it. This pursuit of the men by bloodhounds will be hailed with joy in Wisconsin as denoting the onward march of civilization.

The Cornell crew has been warmly welcomed by the Viennese rowing clubs. Perhaps the latter are not without hopes of beating the adventurous Americans, who visit

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

English parsons of almost all denominations have arrived at the conclusion that the Britisher is in a bad way spiritually, and, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, they have issued an "Invitation to Prayer," which it s hoped will be effective in ameliorating the lawlessness and godlessness, the excessive luxury and self-indulgence," which the clerical eve discerns raging among the inhabitants of the British Isles. Some of the London journals are excessively indignant at the clergymen for their assumption that sin is on the increase in Great Britain, and bring forward many proofs to show that the parsons are laboring under a delusion and do not know their own business. One newspaper meets the charge about the growth of lawlessness by stating that "the implication seems hardly warranted, if we consider the population of Great Britain, kept in order as it is, even in large centres, by a few policemen. If the reverend conveners had said the direct reverse, and congratulated the mass of the people on their prompt obedience to law and their wonderful readiness to keep order on important public occasions, we should have endorsed the eulogy."

The accusation of the sin of godiessness is

found more difficult to controvert, and the jour-

nal in question follows the old Bailey maxim,

When you have a bad case, abuse your op-

ponent's attorney." It accordingly "goes for

the parsons and attacks them tooth and pail on the ground that how few there are of them who give themselves up to a religious life. In short, the whole line of argument is to the effect that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the other signatories of the "Invitation to Prayer' do not understand what they are talking about. It is plain enough, however, to an unprejudiced foreigner that the indictment by the clergy of the "excessive luxury and self-indulgence of the age" is only too true. The increase of wealth in Great Britain during the last two centuries probably accounts for it. although it does not justify the increased expenditure of money for purposes of sensual gratification. In 1688 there were only one hundred and sixty persons whose incomes were more than \$25,000 a year. In 1867 the number had increased to seven thousand five hundred. Only between six and seven thousand persons could boast of an income of over \$5,000 and under \$25,000 in the former year, but in the latter more than forty thousand paid taxes on amounts between those sums. Naturally one would expect an increased amount of luxury to be the outcome of this accumulation of wealth, but the fact does not justify the vulgar ostentation with which increased wealth is displayed nowadays. The gluttony which pervades the homes of the rich can only be guessed at; but if it is commensurate with that displayed on the fashionable race courses or cricket grounds, a pretty accurate estimate of the extent of this "sin "-as the "Inviters to Prayer" consider it-can be arrived at. Nothing can be more disgusting than the gorging and guzzling which is to be seen in any fashionable drag at the Derby or Oaks. As a caustic pen describes the scene, "the flushed women, the wine-fed men, the circle of sensuality, the extravagance, and the excess, all unblushingly advertised as typical of a manly form of English amusement." This porcine gobbling of rich foods is not confined to the occupants of the drag. Any man who is on a bowing acquaintance with the owner, or with the females who honor this orgie with their presence, is asked to join in the feast. As, of course, there is no room on the drag, the new guest has to find a vacant place where he can to consume the viands and liquors which the grooms offer him. The most convenient position is generally on the ground between the hind wheels of the coach, and it is there that he manages to do justice to the remains of the raised pies, lobster sainds, and flat champagne which the occupants of the drag have left over. His plight may be likened to that of Lazarus while feeding on the crumbs which feil from the rich man's table, but without the prospect of a warm corner in Abraham's bosom

to console him afterward. The enormous expense attending these fresco entertainments has to be counterbalanced in some social way, and a notable retrenchment is effected by the introduction of "afternoon dances" in place of the old-fashioned bails. The innovation, though satisfactory to the exchequer of the host, is cordially detested by the guests. Dancing is a severe form of athletic exercise, and it is the height of absurdity to tire one's self to death before dinner. Moreover, the infliction is aggravated by the wearing of morning costume. The broad-brimmed hat, with its serrated edge, prevents a couple from coming within a fair dancing distance of one another when waltzing. Nothing is so annoying to a good round dancer as baving to keep a partner at arm's length. To the ladies, too the glare of sunlight is most objectionable. It discloses the little defects in a complexion which are undiscoverable in the soft light of candles or gas. Besides, it is next to impossible to murmur in broad daylight those soft nothings which are so dear to the female heart after the champagne of supper has loosened the male tongue. A man must be indeed far gone in love to disclose his passion on a sultry afternoon. There are some maniacs, generally sailers, who love dancing for its own sake, and would begin dancing before breakfast if they could; but these enthusiasts are few. Most young men and maidens look upon a bali as a

means to an end, namely, matrimony.

Lord Salisbury seized upon the occasion of a

discussion in the House of Lords about the dis-

tress of the sugar producers of the island of

Barbadoes to make a mild attack upon free trade. As a straw shows which way the wind blows, so Lord Salisbury's utterance has a special significance just now, when there is a decided inclination to attribute the hard times which have for the past few years prevailed in England to the absence of a protection is a policy. The enemies of free trade, although they cannot controvert the arguments in its favor, point to the fact that countries which protect their industries are in a flourishing condition, while England has been steadily going down hill, The partial failure of her recent harvests has brought the state of affairs to a climax, and the Conservative party, of which Lord Salisbury is one of the most prominent men, are seriously considering whether a protectionist platform would not be likely to prove acceptable to the British workingman. It is argued that the question of free trade is one about which an ounce of practice is worth any amount of theory. The persistence with which we adhere to our high tariffs, and yet thrive, in spite of all assertions that we are cutting our own throats by doing so, is brought forward as a strong argument to show that the free traders, although they are logically unassatiable, are in the wrong. France, also, is giving unmistakable signs that her ideas of free trade with her neighbor across the Channel are undergoing a change. The fact is that the position of England as a producing country has seriously changed since the times of Huskisson, Cobden, and Sir Robert Peel. British pride and obtuseness did not see this until it was absolutely forced on the attention of the people by the bad harvests. English manufactures are no longer the cheapest, nor even the best, in the world, Both in France and Germany labor can be hired at a much less cost than it can in England, and although the productions of the manufactories of those countries may not be so highly finished as are those of England, yet for all practical purposes they are as good and in many cases better. The difficulty the protectionists have to deal with is how to apply their principles without absolutely ruining their country. If the rest of the world can get along without English products, and England cannot get on without foreign products, it is difficult to see how putting a tax on the latter will mend matters. Protection, however, may prove a good electioneering ery with which to appeal to the laboring classes at the next general election. Whether the intelligent voter will be willing "to cut off his nose to spite his face," is another question The extraordinary rise of Gen. Ignatieff in the Russian diplomatic service has of course

made him many enemies, and an attempt has

been made to belittle his achievements. His

family belongs to that numerous class in Russia, the little nobility. His father became a favorite of Czar Nicholas, and was made Governor-General of St. Petersburg, but that position was far from being the influential one which it is to-day. In 1854 the present Count Ignatioff was only a Captain in the Etat Major, in which capacity he served under Field Marshal Berg in the defence of the south coast of the Gulf of Finland against the

allied fleets of France and England. The

fighting there was, however, of the mildest de-

scription, and Ignation had no opportunity of

distinguishing himself. It was a surprise, therefore, when he was chosen as Envoy Extraordinary to China at the time of the occupation of Pekin by the allied French and English His mission was to bring to a successful issue the negotiations for the cession to Russia of a large tract of Chinese territory lying on the border of the Russian Asiatic possessions. In consequence of the helpless state of the Chinese, he had no difficulty in obtaining what he wanted, and he returned to St. Petersburg with flying colors. His next employment was to take care of Muscovite interests in Central Asia. In this he showed such zeal in opposing Great Britain that in 1865 he was appointed Ambassador to Constantinopis. His marriage to a Princess Galitzin had enabled him to enter the ranks of the higher nobility, while his middle class origin assured him the support of the Russian press, which from 1860 to 1870 swayed the opinions of the masses. At the period of his being accredited to the Sublime Porte French influence was paramount there, and Ignation set himself the task of undermining it. With this end in view, he used all his energies to draw toward Russia the good will of Greece, which the result of the Crimean war had chilled. The Greeks took Ignation's assurances of Russian assistance au serieux, and the Cretan revolt against Turkey was the result of it. Prince Gortchakoff, however, quickly dispelled the delusion, and the Greeks picknamed Ignatieff "the father of lies." Luck, however, again served him, and the destruction of the French power by Germany almost drove Turkey into the arms of Russia. Ignatieff, however, again bungled matters, and the result of the Bulgarian troubles was the Russo-Turkish war and the treaty of Berlin, which nullifled Russian influence on the Bosporus. Nevertheless Ignatieff, on the retirement of Prince Loris Melikoff, has been appointed to the post of Prime Minister, and will undoubtedly become

Chancellor of the Russian empire when Prince Gortchakoff's death shall open the way for him. The sudden death of M. Paul de Saint Victor has left a palpable void in French literary society. M. de Saint Victor had been alling for some years. Still, none of his family or friends anticipated a near fatal termination. During the morning of the day of his death he had occupied himself in writing and in conversing with several intimate friends who happened to call. After breakfasting with good appetite, he prepared to apply himself to his usual writing, but, feeling a little tired, lay down for a moment to rest. Scarcely had he done so when he was seized by a smothering sensation, which merely gave him time to murmer, "Ah, mon Dieu, mon Dieu," when a flood of blood burst from his mouth, and in a moment he was no more. The news was quickly noised abroad, and all literary Paris was in mourning for the loss of one f her most distinguished sons. Paul de Saint Victor was descended from an

old Irish family which accompanied James the second of England into exile. Saint-Simon in his memoirs makes frequent mention of the family, which was ennobled shortly after the arrival of Saint Victor's ancestor in France. The father of the late critic was also a wellknown literary man. He was a strict royalist, and, besides being editor of the Bourbon organ Le Drapeau Blanc, was author of several works of no mean merit. Victor was born in Paris in 1827, and educated at Fribourg and at Rome. His first work upon the press was as dramatic critic of the Pays. He then succeeded Theo. phile Gautier upon the Presse, and afterward vas associated with Emile de Girardin upon the Liberts. In addition to his famous criticisms upon art and the drama, which he contributed to those newspapers, he has left seve ral works, the most famous of which are Barbares et Bandits" and "Hommes et "Barbares et Bandits and Dieux." His last and most ambitious effort is unpleasant creatures. Those who have been truntards attil partly unpublished. It is called "Deux on earth are in the next world changed into fregs. This frama. The first volume, which has already been published, is concerned altogether with Æschylus. The second will treat of Sophocies. Euripides, Aristophanes, and the Indian theatre, while the third will contain Shakespeare. Molière, Corneille, Racine, and Beaumarchais, M. de Saint Victor was an officer of the Logion of Honor, as well as of several foreign orders, In 1848 he acted as private secretary to Lamartine, from which position, however, he derived but little personal benefit. It is said that had his death not intervened the Académie Frangaise was about to open her doors to him and admit him into her coveted membership N. L. T.

# Pretty Women in Short Bresses.

The garden party at Marlborough House was the extrape as the essentializes of terms years this week. Her Meleyte keld in radiantheaith and this and was surrounded by grantehildren in different aces. The Princess of Wales were gray the trings ces. The Princess of Wales were gray, the trace loss violat stamped velved, and frincess Beatrie. Short dresses prevailed, and very short sin them were—more suited to a termine stret on formal state of the second of the same stretch of the second of the stretch of the same stretch of t

to the wearer to grain the wearer to the wearer to grain and the prince of Wages brought is in coding of the most free at the garden party and free of the garden party and free of the code free at the prince of the finish I have been been surreduced by a City Agricorogia Hopes, being surreduced by a see and wall, seem a west of besse, and or Thinking.

# Stealing from the State.

It has lately come to the knowledge of the

I hear that the members of her Majesty's body gland, a der Tack mes Castan, Lad Aufragian, pursons entertaining the Beral high loss the France of Wales at their Whirek direct? In retemble the Lath Gastales to spitally to them during the Scient. This direct is a in titulous which they next upon the fact of her Nelsey we minut the view of several a lathact from her Breaty with the view species a lathact from her Breaty and Windows 1 of 2.

# Gladstone as Earl of Oxford.

An amusing report has lately been circulated, he Commons Mr. Gladstone will go to the unjor House s Earl of Oxford, and look after the into lests of the bill i that angust assemblage.

The Co-Operator of this city is a very useful The Co-Operator of this cary is a very sound in the properties of the commences. When Properties of pleasand practices we have examined the number next out, and that it in resting as we have set in the commences of the commence thirteenth Scinsh Coperation Company with the great speech of Lord Berns before that Coperas, and two servers are the control of Lord Berns before that Coperas, and two servers are lord before that Coperas, and two servers are lord before the control of the lord before th rby, "three substantial and indisputable gains of the operative movement—no motive by fraid, no liability to dabt, no room for dispute between employer and simest in the United States and Mr. Allen R. Foote's Co-Operator is well adapted to its production

Respit in the house, that it may be promptly admin ishered in all similar attacks of Cholera morbus, cramps, diarribose, coinc, or any affection of the flower let which by Jaynes (arminates Halsam is an establish from the Jaynes (arminates Halsam is an establish penelty At this sector of the year every family will provide the flower to be found in its useful and relative crafts.

#### BUNREAMS

-As an evidence of the success of the nissions of the English Presbyterian Church, it is stated that the Chinese converts in the missions connec with the Amoy Presbytery give on an average ten English shillings a year. This is more than many American Christians give, and is considered very encouraging a coming from people who were brought up as heathen, The Amoy churches are largely supplied at premai

-Brother Harrison, the famous "boy preacher," has left the scene of his labors and triumphe at Indianapolis, and has gone to the Tippecame hatte ground camp meeting in Indiana, where he has been meeting with large success. His friends come to his res cue against the attacks of those who call him a fanation They say that while he is very enthusiastic, he is als simple-hearted and faithful, and that his nower over but andiences is not that of oratory, but of a magnetism which proceeds from the heart. Brother Harrison will take part in two great camp meetings which are to be

-Eighteen years ago the Rev. Dr. Doans who was then rector of St Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J., had great trouble in introducing a surpliced choice of the men and boys. Although St. Mary's was recognized as one of the highest of High Church Buscopa in establishment. lishments, there was a deep sentiment of opposition to what seemed to be a radical innovation. Now the surpitced choir is so popular an institution that a cormony of reception and induction is held over those who, having received a course of probationary training enter as permanent members. Such a service has just been held by the Rev. Dr. Hills, who is now the rector. Five young men were received with a brief and impressive ritual

-All Saints' Chapel in Newport, R. L. is much criticised by the people of the other Enterpal ed by one gentleman, who keeps it open only during the namer. The wealthy and fashionable people resurt to t, and neglect the other churches of the same faith. it, and negrect the other enterties to the same that and same services and the most eminent ministers whose services can be secured supply the pulpit, the pay being fitty dollars a Sarday. yould be much more prosperous if this chapel we closed. The rich people who now attend it might then other churches. The present state of affairs has existed for twenty years or more, the same objections having been made against it all the time.

-The Churchman, which is the leading organ of the High Church wing of the Episcopal Church, takes up the cry against the committee who whitewashed ex-Shepherd Cowley, and is very severe in its rebuke of what it considers a disgrace to the Church. The Owner devotes nearly a column to an editorial in a similar strain. All the religious papers which refer to the subject regard the action of the committee as open to the most severe criticism. Meanwhile, the ex-Shepherd himself comes before the public with an appeal for money wherewith to publish new testimony, which he declares to be greatly to his credit. He wants to show that his trial and con viction were the result of the machination of his enemies, who hired children and others to jerjure themselves in regard to the alleged acts of cruelty. It is understothat Cowley's appeal for funds has not yet resulted in a liberal flow of the contributions of the benevolent.

-Only five of the one hundred and twentyfive young men graduated this year at Vale propose to enter the ministry. Facts like this are the cause of much sorrow in the denominational educational beards. The indication is a hopeful one, and is seen in connection The result will be better than if an army of incomptents crowled into the ministerial ranks with no other capacity than their good intentions. To curtail the oversupply of young ministers for a few years will be to give a chance to those who are in the work, and to show the churches that if they want good talent in their pulptu they must be willing to pay a decent price for it, instea wealthy churches give handsome salaries, but the average may of the pastor who is not a man of extraordinary talents is from one-tenth to one-half of what he would

earn in almost any other profession. -The Episcopal Convention lately held in Danville, Va., passed a resolution affirming that the time has now come "when the clergy should rec gains the fact that negroes we aim their parochial bounds are an integral part of their parochial work, and that such work cannot longer be ignored or neglected." This looks as if the reverend clergy of that region had regarded the Divine commission to be for the sole benefit of the white folks, and had thought it good to let the colored population take whatever chances of salvation might remain after the white people should be provided for. The statement of the resolution that "the time has now come." tooks as if the time for effort in behalf of the negroes had not arrived until now, or recently, and as if some special dispensation or new revelation had been made known admitting darky souls to the blessings which have litherto been the exclusive portion of those of fairer skins. Whatever may have gone wrong in the past, it is cheering to know that salvation is now to be offered to

colored folks as well as white. -The Hindoo idea of hell is different from those set forth in the Confessions of Faith and crested most of the denominations of Christianity. Punishments might to be regarded as an improvement rather than a punishment, for the fror is a cold water animal of com-mendable habits, and never goes stageering around with a red nose or a bloated face. Dissenters from the true faith are turned into snakes. Backbiters are changed to tortoises, and misers to cranes, which seems intellectous, as the crane is one of the few creatures that can conve-niently bite its own back, and the tortoise, with its ability for shutting up, would serve as a fit emblem of the miser's strong hox. Piesh eaters are to be ear es, thever are to be deprived of the power of hearing, and debters are to be bullicks. The last transmognification probably has reference to the way in which poor debte sare some times slaughtered by their creditors in the present life. The Hindeo hell does not include the notions of brim-

-The Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull of the Suming School Times has recently been travelling in the region south of Palestine, through which the Irradites made their memorable march. One of the most impertant points in the route is Kadesh Barnea, concerning been quite at le to agree. One of the chief reasons of this is that that part of the desert is inhabited by two rival sets of Arabs, both of whom are very relivent with Christian travellers in importing such information as they have in regard to their cases and wells of water in the charge of some of the best of these Arabs, Mr. Trumbull succeeded in procuring guidance to certain wells and fountains which, as he has good reason to beheve, mark the site of the ancient Kadesh Barnes, and are identical with these at which the great coupling of original Israelites quenched their thirst and around which they encamped. Kadesh Barnea possesses its chief interest from being the point at which the bracates most nearly approached the land of Canaun after a two years' march. For their rebellion and marmaring they ters sent back to wander in the wilderness, and coatinund their wanterings to: thirty-right years.

-The discussion set on foot by the Rev. Leanard Woolsey Bacon in his attack on the de Society rages in a spirited manner, and has out lively articles from some of the defende x I the 19by calling it a "monstrous book shop," and set ing that the whole country would experience a blessing if he so-ciety "would only take its lumbering old hole of the track and let the word of God have free co score or two of friends made biginbers at fi take possessian of an annual meeting of the revolutionize its methods of doing they be so intend, throws out a broad hint that . days this very thing will be done. The tions in this society, as in most of the -corporations, is generally done by a very and prepared by the persons alreads in left, a or any of the leading societies the such fity southeness with a new poset of the manon into the ranks of the officials in a secradical revolution this spring to the tion of the directors are elected each year. I prevent a total change, and obtain the first wait for three or four years her as then a complete control. In the mean time them-muster their forces and hold their even.

-The golden text of to-day's bridge action teach in "They show I his ages a 2 1000 and wonders in the hard of them." It is a 1 1000 condensation of the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of "M second to 2 1000 and the story of th as told in Exacting vis. 8-37. The miner is not Mines and Anning were offered with one right that display of supermitters, power was to der to be succession, snow that summer or them. The court of Egypt was the seat of the people go. The next even was more w more extensive. The hand of that was it waters of that mer were turned to blood was succeeded by others usen more gree-after another brought dismay to the Ecopoliti